

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

SITUATION

TO WHICH

IRELAND IS REDUCED

BY THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

THE PARLIAMENT

Mr. Lamb,

If it shall please your Excellency to permit these to be
was withdrawn, and will permit us only to get the share of
them, the issue of the current may be made to follow.

Respectfully Obediently by the Lord of the Treasury

DUBLIN

PRINTED IN THE

THE HISTORY

OF THE
CITY OF
LONDON
FROM
THE
FIRST
SETTLEMENT
TO
THE
PRESENT
TIME
BY
JOHN
STOW
1597



ADVERTISEMENT... .

FROM a pamphlet, the sheets of which were sent to the press as fast as they were written, much accuracy of composition cannot be expected. At a future day a much more enlarged view of the conduct, and consequences of the conduct of the late Irish Government, will be laid before the public.

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the public.

FOR three months a rebellion has openly existed in this country. This rebellion, though its principles had been inculcated, and its plan had been formed some time previous to the arrival of Lord Camden, received a considerable addition both of force and order during his lordship's administration. The danger to the kingdom was increased by an invasion, threatened and prepared by a formidable foreign enemy.

From the time of the reports of the Secret Committees of both Houses of Parliament, Government were in possession of proof of the nature of the rebel principles, and of the means accumulated to carry them into effect. Government declared its determination of punishing the rebellion of its subjects, and of repelling the invasion of its enemy, *by arms*. No time was lost in application to Parliament for the necessary supply; and Parliament, notwithstanding the vehemence with which, by a particular party in both kingdoms, all measures of *coercion* were reprobated, and those of *conciliation* recommended, granted every supply, and enacted every law which the military information, and the political wisdom of our rulers demanded or suggested. Wielding without control the natural and political force of the kingdom, administration declared itself *prepared* for the utmost exigency of events.

The rebellion broke out, and has marked its progress like Attila, who boasted that the grass never grew where his horse had trod. As

without controul, been applied by the military skill of the state.

The rebellion is NOT SUPPRESSED.

A state paper has appeared, which, notwithstanding some awkward, if not ridiculous circumstances, under which it labours, must be considered soberly as a leading measure of *conciliation*.

It is now proposed to enquire, whether this *FIRST* movement towards conciliation, could have been directed either by integrity or prudence. Previous to which, however, it will be necessary to advert to some peculiar characters by which the growth of this rebellion has been marked, and to some of the measures of *coercion* - which have been applied to destroy it.

When it is said, that a rebellion exists in this country, the word rebellion must be understood in a particular sense. It can never be intended that all rebellions are equal in the moral scale. It can never be intended to insult the memory of the unhappy Scots rebel of 1745, by any comparison with the Irish rebel of the present day. The rebellion in Scotland was a lamentable sacrifice to misplaced affection, and to ancient, though mistaken loyalty; in which, though it became necessary to punish the act, it was impossible not to pity, if not to respect the principle.

But what are the marks by which the nature of the present rebellion may be known? It is not a rebellion of ancient affection, glowing even in its ashes. It is not a rebellion of those, whose knowledge having extended their views, shewed them consequences fatal to future liberty, from gradual and present abuses. It is not a rebellion of those, whose extent of property might make them feel in their own persons the particular

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a rebellion of the *peasant*, supported by some presbyterian shopkeepers, and led and corrupted by some popish priests. It is a rebellion of the weaver, having re-set in his loom a new web of the constitution, on a new pattern—of the blacksmith, hammering out a new system of government red-hot from his bellows. But it is not a rebellion of the peasant, detached merely from his allegiance and his ordinary obedience to the laws. It is a rebellion of the peasant detached from every virtue of the heart. It is not an attack upon the particular government of this particular country. It is an attack upon every tie of social life that ever existed in any government in the world. It is a course of domestic treachery, of cruel murder, and cowardly assassination.

Now, by what ladder have we mounted to this pinnacle of depravity?

Our progress is to be found in our own laws, and our own conduct. We cannot obliterate the black letter of our own folly in our own statute book.

Towards the commencement of the present reign, some modern doctrines (which have since spread, and where they have spread have ravaged Europe) were broached, which then took the indefinite name of "liberality of sentiment." The talk and the writing at that time, on this "liberality of sentiment," excited the hopes, though it was too slow to gratify the desires of a certain class of men in this country. Then was born the new idea of quickening the legislature, by mixing a tolerable proportion of *fear* with the "liberality of sentiment." *Riots* were excited through the land, and were alledged to arise from the oppression of the legislative system then established.

As to punish, instead of to conciliate outrage, is the first and natural thought of brave and prudent men, the 3d George III. ch. 19, was immediately enacted; but being (like many other laws) defectively executed, the evil and the clamour still continued. At length the parliament, fatally for the country, was prevailed on to adopt a system which has since acquired the names of *concession* and *conciliation*. As a commencement of this system, the 13 and 14 George III. ch. 35, was enacted, and enabled a particular class of the king's subjects to testify, by an oath, their allegiance to him.

What followed?

The moment they had sworn allegiance to their king, they renounced their allegiance to their God; and in the same year that gave them the enabling statute above-mentioned, their horrid atrocities produced the necessity of passing the first of the *chalking* acts.

Oaths have been fatal to the morals of this country; for every man that took the oath of allegiance by day, a wretch took his stand at night, armed with a knife, to maim the king's soldiers; and even the unoffending cattle of any subject, noted for his loyalty,

What followed?

Despising the lesson of experience, made uneasy and terrified by unremitting cruelty and outrage, parliament was tempted to another act of *concession*, in order to produce *conciliation*. The 17 and 18 George III. c. 49, was accordingly passed, to enable papists to take leases for 999 years, or five lives.

What followed?

Renewed clamour. The necessity (produced by extended and varied cruelty and outrage) of extending the riot and *chalking*

acts. (17 and 18 Geo. III. and 19 and 20 Geo. III.) Then also arose (from the blood spilled by the chalking knife) the modern race of patriots, with their list of grievances and oppressions, and their doctrine of unalienable rights. Napper Tandy,—Henry Grattan,—Wolfe Tone—

What followed?

To disarm the hand of the assassin, and to still the tongue of the patriot, parliament gave the act of 1782. Upon an express stipulation of plenary satisfaction, the papists received a full and perfect equality of *right to property*.

What followed?

The attack directly to establish a *right of power*. The subsequent union of the priest-goaded papist, with the unprincipled atheist and the restless presbyterian. The open avowal of a maxim long acted under, though never before acknowledged; the diabolical assertion, that it is right and moral to take advantage of public and imperial war and calamity, in order to enforce civil and local innovation. A short, but pointed history, of our progress, and arrival at our present state, may be read in the preamble to the 3d Geo. III. ch. 19, and to the act, commonly called the insurrection act. By the preambles to those acts, it appears that our *first* step was irregular riot, and our *last* systematic rebellion. The space between these extremities is filled up by acts of *conciliation*—*conceded*, first to the pitchfork and the chalking-knife, and latterly to the firelock and the pike.

Having thus slightly traced some of the outlines of our present body of misfortune, by which it appears that the principal end of its formation was anarchy, and the principal means assassination, I return to that period when our government took form and substance.

the existence of the rebellion within the realm. I mean the period when the secret committees of both houses of Parliament made their reports. By these reports it appeared, that a body of 72,000 thousand men were sworn and united in a scheme to overturn the throne and constitution. That they had arrayed themselves in arms, established a regular system of military discipline, subjected themselves to a species of civil government, collected money and large stores of all munitions;—that they had committees of finance and war—which last power had led them into many and direct acts of attack upon the King's troops, and commanded them to many acts of assassination on the King's unarmed and loyal subjects. The contents of these reports amounting to public and notorious proof of an existing rebellion, acting by force of arms, my Lord Camden most firmly determined to subdue it; and accordingly dispatched into the terrified and out-staged provinces—his Majesty's Attorney General, armed with his gown and wig, covered in his front by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. Kemmis), having in his rear divers stores and munitions of parchment, with orders to overcome, subdue, conquer, and put down the aforesaid wicked and nefarious rebellion?

What followed?

Mr. Kemmis grew fat and rich—the Attorney General became melancholy and ashamed—the judges were disgraced and insulted—the jurors chose to be perjured rather than to be murdered—the assassins were acquitted, and the witnesses were assassinated.

It had been some time before mentioned to my Lord Camden, by a nobleman of good sense and quick conception, that, "if his excellency gave

gave us liberty to go to *law* with them, the issue of the contest could be foreseen without the aid of any peculiarly enlightened understanding. My Lord Camden, at the time this observation was made, conceived it to be some joke; and, as he did not find any clause in his patent directing him to unravel the wit of his Majesty's subjects, he smiled, as is usual; but after this defeat of the Majesty's Attorney General, the odd juxtaposition of the words *war* and *laws*, jingled on his memory, and he determined to ponder on the matter, and perhaps to ask the noble Lord, who made this observation, for his assistance to explain it. In this state of ponderation, his excellency continued proceeding from the Castle to the Park, and from the Park to the Castle, going *to take the air* every day at two o'clock, as has been usual for every Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to perform; and sometimes relieving the dulness of these cares of state, by going to Moore-abbey to shoot cocks, until authentic information was received, that on the 23d of April the Castle of Dublin was to be surprised, the person of the Lord Lieutenant seized, and that this surprise and seizure was to be aided by a previous setting fire to different parts of the capital, and a massacre of the principal inhabitants.

What followed?

His Excellency became firm and resolved. With the most consummate prudence he determined to postpone an investigation into the meaning of his noble friend's joke until an opportunity of more leisure. With infinite resolution and spirit he barricadoed the Castle-yard, planted artillery (slow match lighted) at the gates, and committed the care of the rest of the capital to God and the Yeomanry.

And indeed, Yeomanry found the capital, and
 His Excellency was as considerate as he is
 While Lord Camden was deeply employed in
 considering what was to be done, the rebels, by the
 evidence of God and the spirit of the yeoman-
 ry, having been disappointed in their plan of
 taking the city, broke out into general insurrec-
 tion. Lord Camden then consulted his cabinet,
 and asked, *what was to be done?* His Excellency
 humbly advised that, as the rebels had com-
 menced the war on their part, it would be prudent
 for his Excellency to commence the war on his
 part; which advice (as his Excellency could not
 furnish any alternative) he, with a firmness and
 resolution becoming his character, determined to
 pursue. According his Excellency issued orders
 not to the Attorney General for the com-
 mencement of the war.

And here, having brought both parties to an
 issue of war, I feel and lament the advantage
 which Caesar enjoyed, of being able to combine
 the talents of a soldier and an historian. I cannot
 enter into military detail; and if I could, I fear
 the majority of my readers would not receive
 much information from my labours. Ordinary
 men can only judge of causes by their effects:
 they consider him as the victor who quietly en-
 joys the power; and they humbly conceive that
 when opposing possession and obstinate contell
 remain, conquest and subjugation cannot be said
 to exist. By this plain rule, and by applying
 every man's ordinary information to the measure-
 ment of the relative forces of both parties, I
 mean to try the wisdom of the leaders of each.
 My Lord Camden commenced the war with a
 military force of about eighty thousand men.

entirely to their hands, and the whole of military stores, ammunition, and provisions, were provided by estimate, even beyond the wants of so numerous a body of men, gallant in their persons, high in their expectations, of untamed spirit, and untainted loyalty. Any man who, in this speculating time, walked the streets of Dublin, and saw the ragged squalor, to which the laborious days and sleepless nights of Lieutenant General Pakenham, had reduced his person—who saw the quantity of tobacco he chewed, and heard the volumes of amphibious oaths he uttered, in stimulating the body of artificers under his command, must admit that every exertion was apparently made to put this tremendous body of ordnance into motion. On the side of the enemy, the insurrection was not, as it had been expected, general; and it was not, as it had been expected, aided by the addition of any foreign force, or of any foreign supply of arms or ammunition. The north of Ireland, from whence the greatest danger, as to numbers of men, provision, of arms, and forwardness of discipline, was to be apprehended, remained (in one instance, and soon quelled) undisturbed. In the west not the sound of riot was heard, and the south-west no motion of importance was undertaken. The field for the employment of the talents of Lord Camden, and of the force those talents directed, was confined to the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and some districts of Meath, Carlow and Kilkenny; which last were more involved by the vicinity of their situation, than by the spirit of their inhabitants. In those different districts, the ferocious bodies of peasants, armed with pikes, spears, and hatchets, and furnished with

drawn from the wrecks on the coast, were in terrible array.

What followed?

O! for a muse of fire, that wou'd ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!
Then shou'd the warlike Camden, like himself,
Assume the post of Mars.

The city of Dublin, the capital of the kingdom, the grand depot of military stores, and even more,—the residence of the representative assembly itself, was actually in a state of blockade for above a fortnight,—all communication between it and the south, south-west, and south-east parts of the kingdom was actually cut off,—some of the fairest, most decorated, and most fertile parts of the surrounding country ravaged,—the buildings consumed by fire,—the provisions carried off or destroyed, and the wretched loyal inhabitants put to death with circumstances of cruelty too dreadful to contemplate.

Fortunately the active spirit, and unceasing watchfulness of the yeomanry, kept the capital itself in profound peace and left my Lord Camden time to consider what was to be done.

His Excellency having taken time to consider what was to be done, opened a communication with his troops near the Curragh of Kildare, and by a combination of well considered manœuvres, caused a body of about four thousand rebels to be surrounded. His Excellency upon this first splendid success of his arms, with a magnanimity, which it is hoped may hereafter be considered as inevitable,—let the whole body of rebels go about their business. Fortune seemed peculiarly to fa-

his Excellency at that moment; for these rebels, with the most unremitting ferocity, both before and after their captivity, ravaged and destroyed whatever came within their power, yet during the whole time they were in possession of Lord Camden's troops, "THEIR SORROW AND REPENTANCE SEEMED COMPLETE."

It is true, that the whole effect which probably was expected from this magnanimous conduct of his Excellency, did not follow. The rebels obstinately kept possession of the town of Kildare, and by that possession still cut off the southern communication; but General Sir James Duff fortunately, on this occasion, saved his Excellency the trouble of taking time to consider what was to be done, and, by a march of unequalled rapidity from Limerick, arrived at Kildare, drove the rebels out of the town, and thus raised, for that time, the blockade of Dublin.

During these transactions other bodies of rebels had ravaged the whole county of Wexford,—had destroyed some of the principal towns,—had commenced their massacre of the protestant inhabitants, by putting them to the pike; but this method being tedious, they had proceeded to inclose them in barns, and burn them by divisions.

As soon as the state of affairs in Wexford had been laid before his Excellency, he immediately proceeded to take time to consider what was to be done, and then determined to send troops to its relief.

The hopes of the war were centered on the success of the expedition to Wexford; and it was determined so to surround the rebels by superior

skill and superior force, as to render all resistance impotent, and all relief impracticable. Frigates were stationed to prevent the escape of those rebels by sea, and their own boats were burnt to prevent even the possibility of such an attempt.

The blockade being complete behind, the troops were collected, and the columns ordered to advance from different points to a common centre. The chosen column, which was to advance through the most difficult country, was placed by Lord Camden's special order under the command of Colonel Walpole. This officer had possessed a mind well adapted by nature to the accumulation of such materials, with a prodigious quantity of military information, which he had collected in the Upper Castle-yard in the Aid de camps room, and in the various *airings* which he had the honour of taking from two to five o'clock with his Excellency.

Colonel Walpole set forward. "Hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest." The eyes of a harassed nation anxiously followed. COLONEL WALPOLE in a wild Irish mountain called Sleeve-moy, was surrounded—killed—his column defeated, his artillery and stores taken—by the *sapient* *services* of FATHER DUMPHY.

What followed?

Of the columns of troops which depended mutually on each other for support, some were obliged to fall back, and others to remain stationary, until his Excellency should take time to consider what was to be done.

Soon after the troops from England arrived at Waterford. With this timely succour to his thirty thousand men, Lord Camden was enabled after having taken time to consider what was to be done, to order the columns again to move for-

What followed?

The outposts of these ragged barbarians, unable without artillery to resist artillery, were driven in, and in about one month from the time the rebels had first seized Wexford, the King's troops *encamped* on the heights above the town, when the rebels very prudently withdrew, — *for* over the bridge of Wexford, and some into the Barony of Forth. The King's troops found *everywhere* marks of the most dreadful devastation and massacre. I to the Barony of Forth, *and* over the bridge of Wexford, it remains yet to be discovered, whether the rebels were *partly* or defeated. Here ends the campaign of Wexford, and the ostensible administration of Lord Camden.

His Excellency having thus demonstrated to all mankind, that * "it was in the power of His Majesty's generals, and of the forces under his command, entirely to destroy all those who had risen against their sovereign and his laws," *whenever they should think proper to perform the same.* The public were congratulated by all his Excellency's friends on his good fortune, in having been able to *terminate* the rebellion, without the horrid necessity of *subduing* the rebels. His Excellency having thus left scarcely any thing to be done, but to treat and to conciliate, descended to the water edge in a splendour of military triumph, which Marius, after he had overcome the Cimbri, would have looked at with envy, leaving Lord Cornwallis to enjoy, if he *could* earn it, the secondary honours of an *ovation*. I say, an *ovation*, because the first act of *gratitude* which appeared in my Lord Cornwallis's *conduct*

To conquer over again, there-
had been already conquered by
war, could hardly be expected
of Lord Cornwallis
was to be his sole pursuit.

To examine this first act of
Cornwallis's government, I cannot
but remark a singular fatality which fre-
quently attended his affairs. The circumstance
most recent is that Lord Camden,
not a military man in any sense
when left here to fight and to
die; and that Lord Cornwallis,
a military man in every sense of the
word (and not till then) have been
witnesses to a treaty of peace with the
Indians, the project of which treaty it ap-
pears singular, that the *status quo*
should be adopted as a foundation.
Reflect on Lord Cornwallis's
conduct, or on his experience of its
consequences at York-town—he nego-
ciated. At the first he had been
a conqueror; and
his talents were unim-
paired; he negotiated with
the Indians, not bound by the ordinary
rules of war, and of gentlemanly be-
haviour; associated with a
people devoted to high dignity,
strength, and habitual love
of the cause of ex-
ceptional point of diplomatic art
which Cornwallis and which

enemy, as a nation of honour, and
manly honour;—in whom there
class of qualities, of which I judge
from his experience, could avail
must be admitted, he had to negotiate
barbarian enemy, as insatiate of blood
in treachery as either Tippoo Saib

The state paper to which I have alluded
which is the only material act of government
without having been considered, and
Dublin Gazette on Tuesday 23rd
been printed by the King's printer
through the news-papers for several days.
Without signature, or counter signature,
to be regarded as authentic; and it was
was to be discovered by those who
cern, and, without title, it was
as a proclamation*.

The first sentence contains
“it is in the power of his Majesty
of the forces under their command
destroy” all those who have taken arms
&c. Now, this assertion is either
false.

If it be true, how has it happened
quent to the time of such an assertion
thus publicly made—how has it hap-
peat, that the capital of the Kingdom
again reduced to a state of anarchy,
and its communications, by land and sea,
tightly cut off, and in other respects

* Sir B. R. declares he had no knowledge
this paper; but he observes, that it was
submitted to the Council of State.

...from black-
...protected from insult—that
...—that the remainder of
... has again submitted to
... has been totally reduced to ashes;—that
... Blackstown, and Carnw, have all
... and all nearly destroyed;—that
... the whole face of the fertile country,
... these unfortunate towns did exist, the
... have been swept off, and nothing
... for our troops to protect but the lime and
... part of the towns which, fortunately,
... not physically subject to the action of fire?
... has it happened that, while I have been
... and within the very view of your City
... outposts, the houses of peaceable men have been
... attacked, their persons put to the torture, and
... their property carried off? How has it hap-
... that at this moment large bands of unde-
... destroyed assassins, menace your proud city from
... adjoining hills—that detachments, to the num-
... of some thousands, have crossed from the
... hills through the county of Kildare,
... to the county of Meath, and have seized on
... strong posts there, and in the northern part of
... the county of Dublin, from which no account
... has yet arrived of their having been dislodged?
... Can such a series of transactions have passed,
... and can such an assertion, as that contained in the
... paper, be true? I leave it to Parliament, on
... day next, to enquire.

The next remarkable feature in the production
... is the promise of *protection* which it
... to the assassins in rebellion assembled. It
... (upon certain conditions that “they
... will receive a certificate which will entitle them
... to a pardon.”

Whether the certificate in the said paper men-

(2)
the pains and forfeitures contained in the Statute, appearing to me to be a question of law, I did not venture to determine it myself, but sought for advice to a friend of mine, who is a barrister in the Attornies corps. The corporal showed me that, in his opinion, "the supposed instrument, called a certificate, was no manner of protection whatsoever; and, that if any rebel should produce a certificate signed by all the general officers on the staff," (of whom the corporal showed me a list, which, at first, I mistook for the muster-roll of his company) "such rebel would, notwithstanding such certificate, be liable to be tried for, and convicted of High Treason, and if convicted, would be further liable (notwithstanding such certificate) to be carried back to the place from whence he came, and from thence to be drawn to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck, cut down alive, his entrails burnt before his face, his head cut off, and his body divided into four quarters, to be disposed of at the King's pleasure." The corporal, who (having now nothing to do as an Attorney) is an honest and humane man, added, that he thought "it was a very cruel *deceit* to put on ignorant men, however criminal, to endeavour to entrap them under pretence of protection, into a surrender, which would expose them to so horrid a punishment.

Whether the corporal, as a lawyer, was right in his judgment, and as an honest man was right in his feeling, I leave it to the wisdom of Parliament (where, no doubt, the treasure of this State Paper will be perused) to determine.

The last part of this wonderful paper exhibits a list of the names required to be taken by the subordinate officers, to whom it looks out for the names of the rebels.

contains the oath of allegiance, and then calls upon the wretched and deceived culprit, to "renounce and *abjure* all oaths and engagements of every kind whatsoever, which are in any degree *contrary* thereto." Did the unblushing compiler of this violation of all principle and decency, know what the *abjuration* of an oath is? Did he know, that it is to swear to commit perjury?—to swear to be forsworn?—Does he conceive that an instrument which renounces and derides the strength of all moral obligation, derived from the sanctity of an oath—which obliges the polluted soul to swear, that his attestation before his God shall not be as any bond whatsoever?—Does he conceive, I say, that such a corrupted lump of mutually repelling materials, can ever be the cement of future peace, good-will, and mutual confidence among men? Circling the globe, from the *resting* disciples of Confucius, and thence westward to the *feeling* Peruvian children of the sun, on what altar did he find such an offering, except on that of the Goddess of Reason in the Champ de Mars:—

They say the state is full of couzenage—
As nimble jugglers that decoive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like liberties of sin.

SHAKESPEARE.

One circumstance I had forgotten: I am told, that the deluder has been deluded. I am told, that the wary rebel has taken advantage of this protection—that he has come in, even to the city of Dublin—taken this oath—received his protection, and then departed with a fresh supply of arms, ammunition, and intelligence to the rebel camp. As a proof of this, it is publicly

killed, and taken in the act of fighting the King's troops, with these certificates of protection in their pockets.

The public must not, cannot conceive this state paper to be the production of Lord Cornwallis, or that he had any connexion with it, except that it was published immediately after his arrival, as a sort of continuation of the former system. Lord Cornwallis had not time to become acquainted with any of the matters which the paper states as existing facts. He must have trusted as to facts to those whom he thought had some degree of political information; and as to forms, he would probably rely on those officers of forms, who were introduced to him as possessing some degree of civil experience, and some share of moral decency. The paper, therefore, I consider as the act of the former government.

I have now travelled through the several experiments which have been made by the late administration on this unhappy country:

First, to govern it by LAWS;

Next, to coerce it by ARMS;

And lastly, to conciliate it by PARDON.

It will be for the wisdom of Parliament to decide, whether there has been a sufficiency of legal acuteness displayed in the first,—of military energy in the second,—and of sober, well-timed mercy in the last? Or whether, on the contrary, the skill of the lawyers has not been baffled, and the gallant spirit of the army benumbed by the torpid influence of an inert government, in the first and second instances? And in the last, whether that government, instead of the slow and dignified march of mercy and power combined, has not exhibited an anxious and premature desire to get rid of the hazards of present war, at the expense of

It will be asked; why these questions are not
yet? Has not Parliament already decided? The
answer is, that Parliament has paid some political
commitments to a departing Viceroy; but even
even if Parliament had already decided, it is
competent to review its own decisions.

These questions have been therefore put, and
this statement has been therefore made; and with
an humble hope that what is talked of in a despo-
tary manner without doors, may, by being con-
sidered together, gain the attention of honest
will, and independent men within doors.
Parliament may, if any proposition should
be made by any part of an administration
which would be tantamount to a declaration
that propositions will, and decide with spirit,
energy, and vigour,—that Parliament may be
able to be whined and carried out of its
course,—that Parliament may, instead of
being able to give a preference to the better
system, as between a system of corruption
and a system of probity, give a preference to the latter;
that there was not made of propositions
which by all honest men of every party are
equally condemned; and that was a system which
by nearly accepting a mixture of both, leaves
no other course but confusion. A system in
which the inevitable result was—that the public
must at least a share of punishment as the
consequence of the system.

FINIS

